

INTRODUCTION

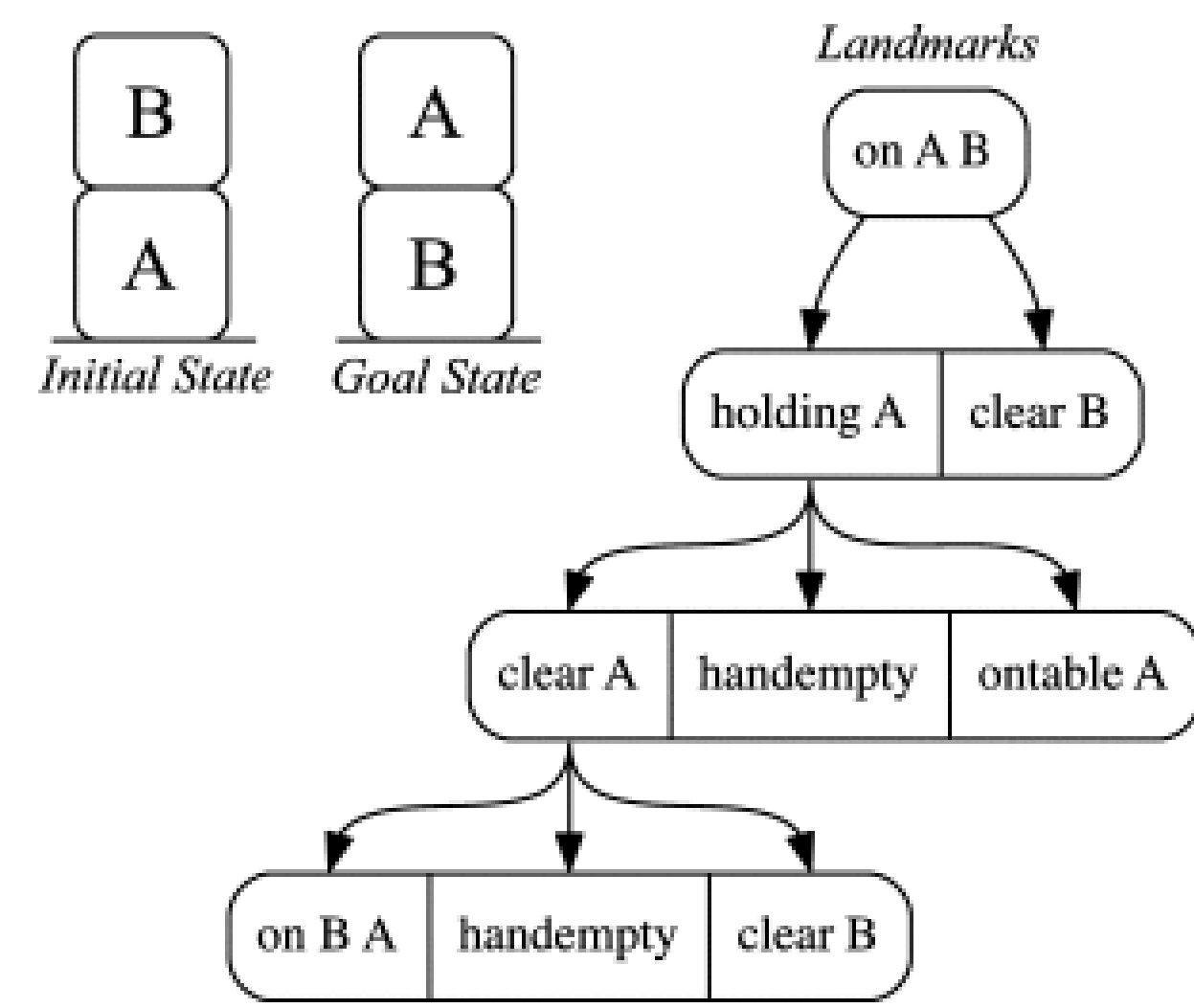
"What is the performance of using landmarks as intermediary goals and using landmarks as pseudo-heuristics in the SymbolicPlanner framework?"

Based on research done by Richter, Helmert and Wesphal done on Landmarks for Planning algorithms, this research aims to reproduce their work in a new framework to asses the performance of two algorithms mentioned in the work by Richter et al.

PLANNING ALGORITHMS

BACKGROUND

Planner: Make a plan from state A to B in a given domain
Landmark: Required state to reach B.
Domain: An environment defined as a set of predicates, axioms and actions. Used to give context to world. A possible domain can be a map.
Heuristic: A function that can determine the cost or value of a state. Examples can be Manhattan distance or Euclidean distance



METHODS

LM Count: Heuristic counts number of completed landmarks in a state to get heuristic value. The formula goes as follows:

$$H = N - M + K$$

- H = Result
- N = Number of landmarks
- M = Completed landmarks
- K = Completed landmarks but needed again.

LM Local: Uses landmarks as intermediary goals. Gives goals to internal planner. Takes the closest sub solution. Continue from that point.

- Implementation:**
- Landmarks
 - LandmarkNodes
 - LandmarkGraphs
 - Landmark Extraction
 - Landmark Status Manager
 - LM Count Heuristic
 - LM Local Planner
 - LM Local Smart Planner

Performance: Number of problems solved. How much time it took to solve

```
function compute(h::LMCount,
    domain::Domain, state::State, spec::Specification)
    # Progress the Status Manager to update past and future
    if !(h.prev_state isa State)
        println("Previous state not updated in planner!")
        return 0
    else
        #Previous state of this Heuristic should be updated in the
        progress(h.lm_status_manager, h.prev_state, state)
        future = get_future_landmarks(h.lm_status_manager, state)
        past = get_past_landmarks(h.lm_status_manager, state)

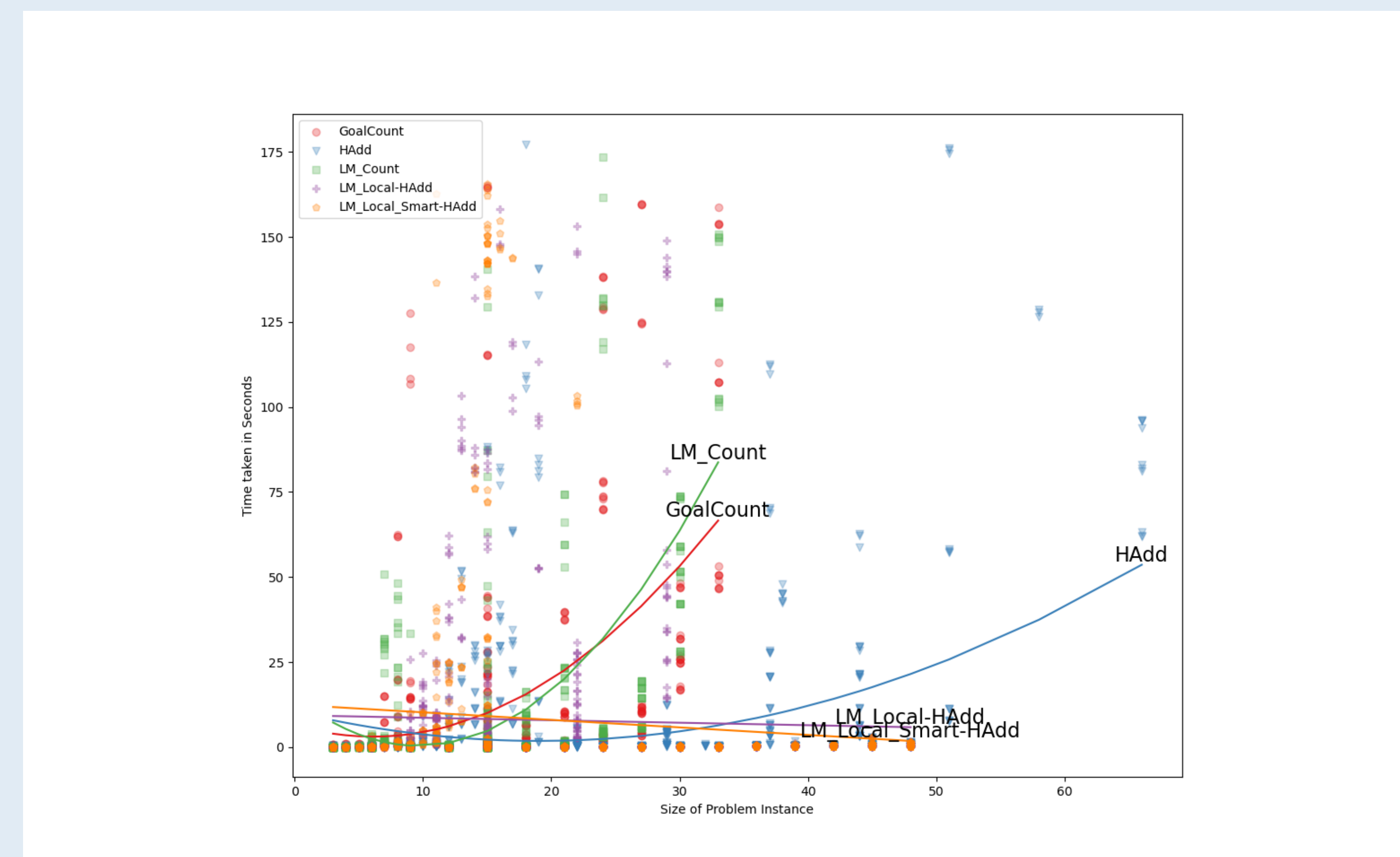
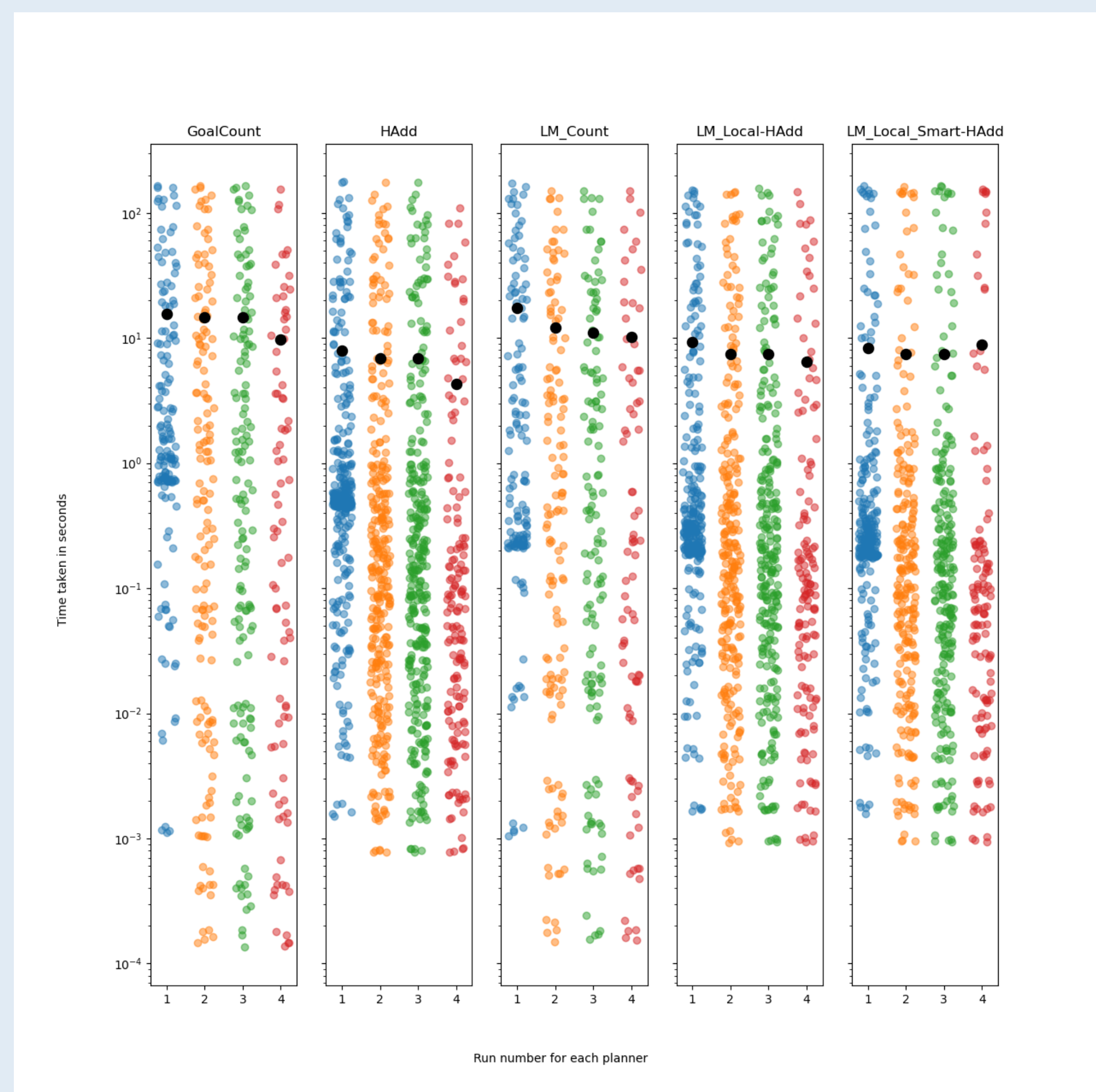
        h_val = 0
        for i in 1:h.nr_nodes
            if i ∈ past h_val += 1
            elseif i ∈ future h_val += 1 end
        end
        return h_val
    end
end
```

Algorithm 1: LM Local

```
Data: planner
Input: lm_graph, domain, state, goal_state
solution
while lm_graph not empty do
    shortest_sol, used_lm, used_planner
    for lm ∈ get_sources(lm_graph) do
        copy_planner ← planner
        sub_sol ←
        copy_planner.search(domain, state, lm.state)
        if sub_sol is shorter than shortest_sol then
            shortest_sol ← sub_sol
            used_lm ← lm
            used_planner ← copy_planner
        end
    end
    remove used_lm from lm_graph
    planner ← used_planner
    solution ← shortest_sol
end
solution ←
planner.search(domain, state, goal_state)
return solution
```

RESULTS

- LM Count solves least problem instances, but is faster than GoalCount
- LM Local and LM Local Smart faster than GoalCount and solve more
- LM Local and LM Local Smart keep up with HAdd



	GoalCount	HAdd	LM Count	LM Local Smart	LM Local
Blocksworld (75)	18	38	15	31	34
Blocksworld_Prodigy (4)	2	4	1	2	4
Freecell (15)	0	0	0	0	0
Grid (5)	0	1	0	0	0
Tyreworld (2)	1	1	1	1	1
Miconic (77)	54	77	53	76	77

CONCLUSION

- HAdd performs best
- LM Local and LM Local Smart are second best
- LM Count only slightly better than GoalCount
- GoalCount clearly worst.
- Our methods could perform better with more landmarks
- LM Count could be combined with other heuristics



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